



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/901,544	07/08/2001	Imran Sharif	UNIQA-0028	7113

27627 7590 03/03/2004

ROBERT BUCKLEY, PATENT ATTORNEY
462 N M ST.
LIVERMORE, CA 94551-2828

EXAMINER

DHARIA, PRABODH M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2673

DATE MAILED: 03/03/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/901,544

Applicant(s)

SHARIF ET AL.

Examiner

Prabodh M Dharia

Art Unit

2673

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 July 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 08 July 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 02-03-03.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____.

Detail Office Action

Priority

1. Applicant has complied with one or more conditions for receiving the benefit of an earlier filing date under 35 U.S.C.

Specification

2. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

3. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because the word count exceeds 150.

Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Objections

4. Claim 17 is objected to because of the following informalities: the dependant claim 17 being claimed depended on itself (claim 17), see page 18 of specification. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

Art Unit: 2673

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

6. Claims 1-6, 10,11,14,15 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by De Boor et al. (6,675,204 B2).

Regarding Claim 1, De Boor et al. teaches a system (Col. 8, Lines 41-48) for text entry (Col. 11, Lines 34-38), text editing (Col. 12, Lines 24-29, Col. 13, Lines 54-58) and hyperlink navigation (Col. 7, Lines 35-39), comprising: a reduced key-set (Col. 7, Lines 20-23, Col. 8, Line 46) keystroke sequence (Col. 15, Lines 35-49); a keystroke sequence receiver for receiving the sequence (Col. 15, lines 35-49, Col. 19, Lines 7-43); a keystroke sequence parser for parsing the received sequence (Col. 15, Lines 35-49, Col. 13, Lines 4-24, Lines 35-45, 52-58, Col. 10, Lines 52,53); an input text buffer for receiving the parsed sequence; storage means for storing (Col. 15, Lines 35-49, Col. 13, Lines 4-24, Lines 35-45, 52-58); and retrieving user interface display screens (Col. 13, Lines 59-62); a browser for accessing the display screens (Col. 12,

Art Unit: 2673

Lines 58-65); a video output converter for converting an accessed display screen for display (Col. 9, Lines 58-63); the accessed display screen including a hyperlink for option selection (Col. 10, Lines 41-46, Col. 9, Lines 58-67) and for display screen navigation, whereby a user enters a keystroke sequence for entering text, for editing text, for selecting displayed options, and for navigating the user interface display screens (Col. 10, Lines 30-53).

Regarding Claim 2, De Boor et al. teaches a reduced key-set user input device (Col. 8, Lines 41-67).

Regarding Claim 3, De Boor et al. teaches display means connected to the video output converter for displaying an accessed user interface display screen (Col. 9, Lines 25-49).

Regarding Claim 4, De Boor et al. teaches communication network means permitting the storage means to be connected to the browser via a communications network (Col. 9, lines 35-49).

Regarding Claim 5, De Boor et al. teaches the sequence receiver, the sequence parser, the browser, the video output converter, and the communication network means define an Internet appliance (Col. 9, lines 25-67, Col. 13, Lines 4-63).

Art Unit: 2673

Regarding Claim 6, De Boor et al. teaches the reduced key-set keystroke sequence defines text entry (Col. 10, Lines 41-53, Col. 11, Lines 34-38, Col. 19, Lines 7-43).

Regarding Claim 10, De Boor et al. teaches the reduced key-set keystroke sequence defines special symbol input (Col. 10, Lines 41-53, Col. 11, Lines 34-38, Col. 19, Lines 7-43).

Regarding Claim 11, De Boor et al. teaches the reduced key-set keystroke sequence defines a shortcut input (Col. 10, Lines 41-53, Col. 11, Lines 34-38, Col. 19, Lines 7-43).

Regarding Claim 14, De Boor et al. teaches the reduced key-set user input device defines a standard wireless telephone transmitting the keystroke sequence using a radio signal (Col. 9, Lines 25-34, Col. 8, Lines 41-50, Lines 61-67).

Regarding Claim 15, De Boor et al. teaches the keystroke sequence receiver is adapted for receiving a standard wireless telephone transmission (Col. 11, Lines 34-38).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Art Unit: 2673

8. Claims 7,8,9,12,13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DeBoor (6,675,204 B2) as applied to claims 1-6,10,11,14,15 above, and further in view of Mankovitz (5,949,492).

Regarding Claim 7, De Boor et al. teaches a first text input mode in which each letter of the alphabet is defined as a two-keystroke sequence (Col. 10, Lines 41-53, Col. 11, Lines 34-38, Col. 19, Lines 7-43).

However, De Boor et al. fails to teach a first text input mode in which each letter of the alphabet is defined as a two-keystroke sequence.

However, Mankovitz teaches a first text input mode in which each letter of the alphabet is defined as a two-keystroke sequence.

Thus it is obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate Mankovitz teaching in teaching of De Boor et al. to be able to communicate using wireless technology with or without infra-red transceiver with portable communicating device with keypad, display and audio.

Regarding Claim 8, Mankovitz teaches the letters are define by the following sequences: the letter "a" by the sequence "2-1 ", the letter "b" by the sequence "2-2", the letter " c" by the sequence "2-3", the letter "d" by the sequence "3-1 ", and so on for the following correspondences: the letters "a-b-c" corresponding to sequences starting with the number "2", "d-e-f" with the number "3", "g-h-i" with the number "4" and so on as the letters of the alphabet correspond to the numbered keys of a standard telephone keypad (Col. 10, Lines 2-40, it is well

Art Unit: 2673

known to one in the ordinary skill in the art to recognize an alphanumeric or function key, using combination of keys depressed, specifically in reduced number of keys keyboard or keypad, since CPU does the recognizing of the alphanumeric or function key using software).

Regarding Claim 9, Mankovitz teaches a second text input mode in which each letter of the alphabet is defined as follows: the letter "a" by the sequence "2", the letter "b" by the sequence "2-2", the letter "c" by the sequence "2-2-2", the letter "d" by the sequence "3", the letter "e" by the sequence "3-3", and so on as the letters of the alphabet correspond to the numbered keys of a standard telephone keypad, and wherein the input sequence consists of a number of presses of the key corresponding to the letter being input, and wherein the number of presses of the specific key corresponds to the position of the letter within the letter group (Col. 10, Lines 2-40, it is well known to one in the ordinary skill in the art to recognize an alphanumeric or function key, using combination of keys depressed, specifically in reduced number of keys keyboard or keypad, since CPU does the recognizing of the alphanumeric or function key using software).

Regarding Claim 12, Mankovitz teaches the reduced key-set user input device defines a hand-held remote control unit transmitting the keystroke sequence using an infra-red transmitter (Col. 18, Lines 37-48).

Regarding Claim 13, Mankovitz teaches the keystroke sequence receiver is adapted for receiving an infra-red transmission (Col. 18, Lines 37-51).

Art Unit: 2673

9. Claims 16-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DeBoor et al. (6,675,204 B2) as applied to claims 1-6,10,11,14,15 above, and further in view of Yablon (5,764,731).

Regarding Claim 16, De Boor et al. teaches the keystroke sequence receiver is adapted for receiving a standard wireless telephone transmission (Col. 11, Lines 34-38) and parsed keystroke sequence (Col. 15, Lines 35-49, Col. 13, Lines 4-24, Lines 35-45, 52-58).

However, De Boor et al. fails to teach the keystroke sequence receiver being adapted to accept a microphone input, and the system also including voice recognition means for converting the microphone input to the parsed keystroke sequence.

However, Yablon teaches the keystroke sequence receiver being adapted to accept a microphone input (Col. 33, Lines 1-14) and the system also including voice recognition means for converting the microphone input (Col. 22, Lines 56-61) to the parsed keystroke sequence (Col. 21, Line 9 to Col. 22, Line 13, Col. 32, Line 32 to Col. 33, Line 23).

Thus it is obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate Yablon teaching in teaching of De Boor et al. to be able to communicate using wireless technology with portable communicating device with keypad, display and audio, and also to be able to recognize voice such that voice recognition achieves the keyboard or keypad function.

Regarding Claim 17, Yablon teaches the voice recognition means converts a plurality of spoken languages limited to spoken digits (Col. 33, Lines 11-14, Col. 22, Lines 56-61).

Art Unit: 2673

Regarding Claim 18, Yablon teaches microphone means for inputting spoken digits (Col. 33, Lines 11-14, Col. 22, Lines 56-61, Col. 28, Lines 23-36, Col. 32, Lines 33-55, Col. 36, Lines 1-13).

Regarding Claim 19, Yablon teaches the microphone means includes one of a microphone, a standard telephone, and a wireless telephone (Col. 32, Line 32 to Col. 33, Line 23).

Regarding Claim 20, Yablon teaches the Internet appliance includes microphone input means for receiving a reduced key-set keystroke sequence in the form of spoken digits (Col. 32, Line 32 to Col. 33, Line 23).

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is informed that all of the other additional cited references either anticipate or render the claims obvious. In order to not to be repetitive and exhaustive, the examiner did draft additional rejection based on those references.

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Dahley et al. (6,501,463 B1) Electronic whiteboard system using a tactile foam sensor.

Art Unit: 2673

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Prabodh M Dharia whose telephone number is 703-605-1231.

The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8AM to 5PM.

13. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin Shalwala can be reached on 703-3054938. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

14. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

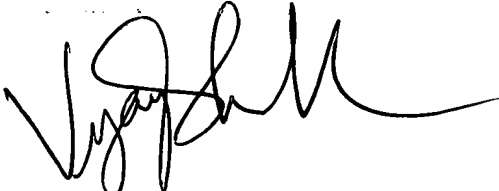
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

PD

AU2673

February 26, 2004



**VIJAY SHANKAR
PRIMARY EXAMINER**